RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATIONS.

The invitation to the Democracy of Wash ington city to assemble on Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations, was enthusiastically responded to, the Assembly Room, on Louisi ana avenue, being so closely crowded that many persons were, in consequence, precluded from admission.

The meeting having been organized, the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, before taking the chair, said:

Fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia I should feel it an honor at any time to preside over so large a meeting as is here assembled to ratify the nominations made at any National Convention; and more particularly so do I now feel, that you have assembled together in such large numbers, and upon such short notice, to ratify the nominations recently made at the city of Cincinnati, and which, according to the enthusiasm which is manifested here and elsewhere over this country, must and will be successful on the first Tuesday in November next. [Cheering.] I also feel highly honored in being called to preside over this meeting, be-cause it is to be addressed by those whose long devotion to their country, the Constitution, and the Union, has enshrined themselves in the hearts of their countrymen, under whose lead we have fought in times gone by, and under whose lead we expect to fight for years to come: [Applause.] It is not my purpose, it is not my place, to speak to you any further in reference to the candidates who have been nominated in Cincinnati. I can only rejoice with you, in common, that the nominations were made with such unanimity and such harmony as always characterize the great Democratic party when assembled together, with the noble-purpose that it did a few days ago, to preserve the Union. [Great applause.] There may be no one here from the State which I have the honor to represent, and I will travel out of the usua course merely to say, coming, as I do, from the State of Tennessee, that, in November next, I pledge myself, and the pledge will be redeemed, that we will roll up such a majority for the nominees of the Cincinnation Convention as has never before been given by Tennes see since the days of Andrew Jackson

Mr. Smith having taken his seat, the Vice Presidents were announced, and General Cass having been introduced, said :

I do not come here to make you a formal address. I came to unite with you in your congratulations upon the termination, fortunate termination, of the mission of the representative body of the democratic party from the West, borne by that mysterious agent which defies both time and space, announcing that the convention has named to our party the name of a statesman and patriot for the Chief Magistracy of the Union and for our standard bearer, during the coming contest, who will unite the hearts and hopes and exertions of the whole democracy of the country And that man is James Buchanan. He is respected by the American people for his services and experience, for his unsullied integrity and unquestioned talents, his intimate acquain tance with public affairs, and for his patriotism and his devotion to the country, in whatever situation he has been placed, at home or abroad. He has filled with honor and distinction various high stations, and left them all enjoying a greater measure of public confidence that when he entered them—a rare circumstance in the life of a public man in our country. And he is especially respected by his own party for his attachment to its cause and principles, his fidelity in trying times, and his rejection of mere local considerations, always regarding with solicitude the rights and claims of every section of the country. The labors of the convention are closed, and well closed, and now ours-that is, yours and mine, those, indeed, of the whole party-begin. Let us determine to elect our nominee. We can do it, and shall do down at once. These isms were animated by it. Let every true democrat buckle on his arare supplied by some of the churches of the country, instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but the armor of truth, of reason, and of persuasion, and go forth to the combat, and he is sure to go forth to victory. "And never was there a time which more de-

manded the patriotism and devotion of every honest-hearted American than does the present Evil days are upon us, and in the very wantonness of blessings and prosperity unknown elsewhere in ancient or in modern times, we are engaged in an angry and fearful sectional controversy, whose consequences no man should contemplate without the most gloomy apprebension. One portion of our country, not satisfied with enjoying the rights of self-government, seem to desire to govern the other. The-day of trial has come, and the destiny of the Union, under the God of our fathers and our own God, who led us through the waters and the desert to this beautiful land, not of promise, but of performance-under His overruling Providence the destiny of this Union is in the hearts and bands of the democratic par ty. Our old and hoporable opponents, the whigs—the whigs of the days of the lamented Clay and Webster-who so long carried on a contest with our party upon great constitutional questions, and in a spirit of liberal patriotism, are disbanded. Its leaders are dead or dis couraged, its standard is in the dust, and its time-honored distinctive principles are among the things that have been, and mainly out of the ruins have arisen sectional parties, some o them with avowed designs, fatal to our national existence, and all of them without any other connecting bond than opposition to the democratic party. Let us not underrate the strength of that opposition; but let us prepare for it, and we can overcome it in fair combat, and save the Union. And here, this might, at this democratic meeting of approval and ratification, in the political capital of the reother and to the party to do our duty, and our whole duty; and if this example is everywhere followed, as it will be, the battle will be half won by the determination to win Let every democrat sacifice his personal prejudices and predilections, if he have any that will be injurious, upon the altar of his party. And if I have one single friend in this numerous assemblage who, for the sake of auld lang syne, has any regard for my wishes or opinions, I ask him to do as I shall do-support zealously, heartily, earnestly, the election of James Buchanan. He will find his reward

in the good of his country and in the stability of her institutions. As to the caudidate for the vice presidency, the selection is honorable to the convention and to the party. Those who know Mr. Brecking ridge best, best know his true democracy, his high honorable character, his eminent talents, and his claims upon the public confidence. He will be a faithful co-laborer with James Buchauan in the cause of the country. Success to them both! but, above all success to this glorious Union, which has given us a greater mea sure of prosperity and freedom than ever before fell to the lot of any nation! Withered be the hand that is stretched out to touch the Ark of the Constitution!

General Cass was repeatedly interupted with loud and enthusiastic cheers: After he had concluded, the chairman introduced Judge Douglas, who spoke as follows. He said:

He came before the meeting with a hearty good will to endorse and ratify the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati. [Applanse.] He came not as a matter of form, not in compliance with a custom, but with heart and soul in the cause. He came to congratulate them if there could be found a hole in it big enough

upon the unanimous adoption of a platform commands the approbation of every domocratic heart; to congratulate them upon the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency worthy to stand upon that platform, and to receive the unanimous support of every democrat. [Cheers.] The platform and the standard-bearers were worthy of each other—each acceptable to the whole Democ-

racy of the entire country.

He felt more heart in this contest than any he had ever before been engaged in, and there was more of importance to be attached to it in its result, and more to inspire the patriotism of every lover of his country. This Union was made through the Constitution, must be preserved through the Constitution, and cannot survive for a single day the obliteration of that instrument. The Democratic party now stands before the country as the only national party in the whole republic; the only party which avows principles alike in the East and the West, in the North and the South; the only party whose principles must prevail wherever

the Constitution reigns. [Immense applause.]
Look at the creed of the party as promulgated at Cincinnati; and then upon that disturbing element, the vexed question of slavery, you find a platform which has received the sanction of every Democratic delegate from every State in the Union. Democracy is now the same in Massachusetts, in South Carolina, [applause,] in Michican, and in Illinois, in Ohio, and Louisiana; and wherever the American flag waves there the Democratic creed is one and the same. What other party can cross the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line and carry their principles with them? [A voice. None.] Can this Union be preserved in the hands of a political party whose principle of action is hostility on the part of one half of the States against the rights and institutions of the other half of this Union? Can sectional strife, sectional animosity, and sectional warfare-a part of the North against the South, a part of he South against the North-produce that fraternal feeling and brotherly essential to preserve the republic as our fathers made it? Have we not the greatest inducement to stimulate our utmost exertions? No less than the integrity of the Constitution, the preservation and perpetuity of the Union, deend upon the result of this election.

We have a candidate for the Presidency whose reputation was as wide, he was about to say, s the republic, but he would say as wide as civilization—a man who has filled the highest offices in his country, save that only to which he is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March next-[great and continued applause]-a man of wide experience in the House of Reprentatives, in the Senate, in the cabinet, in the foreign service, and wherever commanding abili ties and stern integrity were required for the discharge of high duties. Everywhere in the line of duty you have found James Buchanan elevating his own reputation, while sustaining and carrying forward the interest and honor of his country. He is a man without a stain upon his private character, and with a political ecord equally untarnished, from the days of ackson down to the present time.

Allusion was made to the signal service which he had performed, not the least of which was the delicate duty of representing this country at the first court in the world during the present Administration. Such was the man whom the Democracy had presented to them for their suffrages. The candidate for the Vice residency was too well known to a Washington audience to require much praise. Most of them knew him personally, and all that was necessary was to know him in order to love him. possessed the highest qualities for the office for which he was now designated, or for a higher station in future years when his experience should be more fully matured. The De-mocracy thus had standard-bearers with which they could defy the combined forces of the enemy. They were one compact party, pro-fessing one common creed; and they were arrayed against the allied forces of Abolitionism, Know-nothingism, and everyother ism. He rejoiced that they had got all the isms into one common line; he had long been wishing to get them where the Democrats could rake them all to the Democratic party. Abolitionism and Know-nothingism were first cousins generally; but in Illinois they were at least brothers, and Siamese twins at that. They would always go for the same candidate, no matter whether he was a Know-nothing or an Abolitionist. The coming conflict, however, he believed, was one in which the Democracy would triumph, and the effect of that triumph would be to restore peace, quiet, and stability to the Union. There were no longer any dissensions in the Demo-cratic ranks; for all who agreed in principle were now invited to act together, without regard to past differences. One of the great principles of their faith was the equality of the tates, and the right of self-government in the Territories, subject to the limitations of the Constitution; or, in other words, the great principle of the Nebraska bill. [Loud applause.] There were no more any anti-Nebraska Democrats now than there were white black birds to be found. The platform endorsed the Nebraska bill; and what more, said Mr. D., could I desire? If there was anything more to be desired, it was to be found in the residue of the platform, and he cordially responded to every clause therein embraced. The Democratic party was united with a common creed and common objects; and they were marching certainly and

surely to a common victory. The platform was equally explicit in reference to the disturbances in relation to the Territory of Kansas. It declared that treason was to be punished, and resistance to the laws was to be put down. That was the whole question involved—whether the supremacy of the laws should be maintained, or whether mob violence should overcome the officer of the law. On this question, between law and violence, the Democracy had expressed their sentiments: they say that the laws shall be executed so long as they stand upon the statute-book. But Black Republicans say that they will trample upon the law, and shoot down the cers who execute it, because they do not like the law. The whole question was, whether law and order and the Constitution shall prevail, or whether lawless violence and mob.law shall rule in their stead. The convention had met that question with a firmness and directness that must find a cordial response not only in the heart of every Democrat, but in that of every lover of his country, no matter what his political opinions might be. The great princople to make their own laws; and hence the duty of the minority to submit to laws made in conformity with the Constitution and the organic act. If they deny the constitutionality or validity of any law, let them test it in the courts of law, and abide by the result; or, if they desire to bave any of the laws repealed, them try to carry their point at the polls, and let the majority decide the question; but so long as the laws stand upon the statutebook, so long as the courts pronounce them Constitutional, just so long they must be obeyed. These remarks were applicable not to the laws of the Territory of Karsas alone, but to all laws. It was a universal principle in every free government that the supremacy of the law must be maintained; and if that principle should be lost sight of for a moment what would the liberty of the people be worth? Now, this was not the first time that there had been a disposition to resist the laws because some of the people did not like them; not only had there been opposition to the laws of Kansas, but to the fugitive-slave law, and in each case they made the same excuse. Indeed, no other excuse could be made for refusing to obey that law than that they did not like it

because it sends the negro back to slavery.

to let every negro drop through, they would call it the holiest law that ever was made. The Constitution says that the slave must be surrendered; and those who object to this object to the Constitution of the country, and not to

to it. The difference between them and the Democracy is, that the Democracy support the Constitution in all of its parts with equal fidelity, without reference to whether they like or dislike it. It is no excuse for a man to say that he does not like a law, and therefore will not obey it. Did they ever know a criminal who liked the law? [Applause.] [Applause.] Law-breakers never like the punishment that follows the act. Law-abiding men have no fear of the supremacy of the law; and the question to be decided in this contest is, whether a law made in pursuance of the Constitution, and as expounded by the courts, shall prevail, or whether such a law is naught, and whether cowardly leaders may shoot down the officers of law with impunity.

He rejoiced that the convention, by a unanimous vote, had approved of the creed that law must and shall prevail. [Applause.] He re-joiced that we had a standard-bearer with so much wisdom and nerve as to enforce a firm, and undivided execution of those laws. When he said, the issues were presented between the two great parties-he said two great parties. because Know-nothingism was dead, and nothing but Black Republicanism was left, [laughter;] they would find such a verdict as this country had never rendered in favor of a Democratic platform or a Democratic standard

bearer. [Great cheering.]

He hardly knew where the opposition would get any votes, in order to let us know when the history of this contest should be written,

who its candidate were.

The democracy did not intend that their op ponents should get a single State in the great Northwest. They were a law-abiding people there. He was sure they had no hopes in old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, the home of Mr. Buchanan. In New York, he said, the Democrats are united, thank God. [Applause.] Did any one suppose that lawless violence was to triumph over the laws and the judiciary of the country in New England? Was it there that, under the advice of the pulpit filled with Sharpe's rifles, law was to be spurned, constitutional obligations to be defined, and the mol to take possession of the power of the Govern He repelled the charge. He had Nev ment? England blood in his veins, and did not believe that the people of New England would decide for mob violence over the Constitution, the aws, the judiciary of the country, and everything sacred in our institutions.

New Hampshire, too, would come in with glorious victory—New Hampshire, the birth-place of Franklin Pierce, the star in the East that never sets! Did any one suppose that she would join this mob-law party? long as she remembered the faithful adminis tration of Franklin Pierce. And when the history of these times should be written, it would be seen that there never had been a Chief Magistrate who had stood with more religious fidelity by the Constitution of his countr han has the present Chief Magistrate. applause.] The proudest honor which his successor could desire to have paid to him would be to say that he had been as faithful to the Constitution and the Union as had been Frankin Pierce. [Renewed cheering.] Mr. D. said that he felt it a duty and a privilege to have the opportunity of saying, under circumstances when there was no danger of misapprehension, what every Democrat had in his heart to say, that the country owed an immense, undying obligation to this Administration for the fidelit with which the Constitution had been upheld and guarded.

Following the example of my illustrious friend from Michigan, (he continued,) I will say here, as I hope to have the power of saying in a good many other places between this time and the first of November, that if I have a friend in this Union who loves me, or regards my opinion, or has any respect for my memodo everything in his power to win a great and

orious victory.

Mr. D. took his seat amidst tremendous cheering, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On the conclusion of Judge Douglas's speech, the meeting formed in procession and proceeded to the Executive Mansion; where, in response to the prolonged call for the President of the United States, who appeared, and when the band had performed the air of "Hail to the Chief," spoke as follows:

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hall the harmonious and unanipous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the gratifying voice of our coun

trymen It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November, all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside; nay, even preferences which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause. and an earnest support of the standard bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the der bracy, north and south, east and west. We all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent conven-tion. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. The latter can only be manifested and made effectual can only be manifeste

My friends will have duties to perform in canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] so'diers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass.) than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and freneral Cass.)—
mes who had been faithful and tried leaders
through many years of labor and conflict—were
passed by to call me from the retirement which I
had sought, and to which I shall return without
regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be
spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth
with a consciousness of having advantal and the shall return to the spared. with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which cont, to-night, command the approbation of udgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better rollies The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglass,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [General Cass,] who, for so many years, has had, not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its beaver was, in their estimation. but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence

to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots, who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far

bearers, there will be nothing like man worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, The principle of the Black Republicans is to obey such laws as they like, and repudiate those they do not like. They claim protection under the Constitution, and refuse to yield obedience government but protection and political blessings, no declaration of resistance to the laws of the laws of the laws. government but protection and political blessing no declaration of resistance to the laws of the lar no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign toes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the Constitution, and, consequently, for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined

to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor, against all assaults from without or from within. That a signal triumph awaits you in such

cause I entertain no doubt.

It as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing seenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this Constitution by Omnipotent power, we may repose upon a humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you, collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

PHILADELPHIA RESPONDS. We copy the following from the Pennsyl-

"The Democracy of Philadelphia, and all who desire the election of James Buchanan, of man of his years occupies at this moment a Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President and Vice President, country than Mr. Breckenridge. On his en-Kentucky, for President and Vice President, are requested to assemble in mass meeting in ndependence Square, on Tuesday evening next, June 10, at 71 o'clock, p. m., to ratify the ominations of the Cincinnati Convention "Let the heartfelt joy of the people of the Leystone State at the nomination of oved statesman find utterance. Let the love of our citizens for the Constitution, the Union. for civil and religious liberty, and their regard for the welfare of our beloved country, be manifested by a grand demonstration.

"The different wards are requested to com n their might and strength, with their transparencies and banners, trimmed and burning, and the Constitution and tolerance inscribed upon their folds. Come as the winds come when forests a

rended; Come as the waves come when navies

"Let the friends of our noble ticket-th lorious Buchanan and the gallant Breckin

dge-turn out en masse. "Invitations have been extended to the fol owing eminent speakers, who are expected to e present : General Lewis Cass, Michigan Ion. Henry A. Wise, Virginia; Hon. R. M. 7 Hunter, Virginia; Governor Lowe, Maryland Hon. J. R. Thomson, New Jersey; B. F. Hal lett, esq., Massachusetts; Hon. Howell Cobb, Georgia; Hon. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Hon. William L. Richardson, Illinois; Hon. V. McCandless, Pennsylvania; Hon. James M. Porter Pennsylvania; Hon. T. B. Florence, Pennsylvania; Hon. J. Glancey Jones, Penn-sylvania; Hon. S. A. Douglas, Illinois; Hon. ames A. Bayard, Delaware; Governor Wright, Indiana; Hon. J. D. Bright, Indiana; Hon H. Seymour, New York; Hon. D. S. Dickinson, New York; Hon. John Slidell, Louisana; Hon. Pierre Soule, Louisiana; Hon. Isaac Toucey, Connecticut; Hon. William Wilkins. Pennsylvania; Hon. John Cadwalader, Penn sylvania; Hon. William Witte, Pennsylvania W. Carrigan, esq., Philadelphia, and other

distinguished speakers.

"By order of the Democratic City Execu tive Committee. "JOHN A. MARSHALL,

" Chairman. From the New York papers we also learn be news of Mr. Buchanan's nomination was received by the Democrats of Brooklyn with the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm

From Connecticut, we have the same enthusiastic response. The Hartford Daily Times of Friday evening says:

"This result was received by us at half past eceived with the greatest interest, and sent a while every democrat especially seemed over-joyed at the glad news. The black republicans and Know-nothings read the announcement in silence, and turned away from it with the looks of sorry men, for they generally admit that Buchanan is destined to be the next President of the United States.

"A national salute of 31 guns was fired at 2 clock by the Hartford democracy in honor of the news.

"Our flag-staff already bears the name of Suchanan, floating to the breeze over the naional ensign, on a pennant 8 yards long, and ings held, and speeches delivered. n letters two feet in length!"

Philadelphia Rejoicings-The People's

Demonstration. Never before in the history of American nominations have the people of Philadelphia, upon the most exciting occasions, evinced such estatic joy, as upon hearing of the selection f James Buchanan as the standard bearer of the Democracy in the coming contest. Upon every face was exhibited a smile which indicated the heartfelt joy of its possessor. The Pennsylvanian office has been, from the begin ning of the ballotings, to the announcement of the final glorious issue, crowded with an anxious multitude, eager to catch the slightest ac cent breathing a hope of Buchanan's selection Last night, obeying the earnest solicitations f hundreds of Democrats, we felt it incumber upon us to lend our office for the purpose of a popular demonstration. The Pennsylvanian building was accordingly illuminated from top building was accordingly illuminated from top to bottom, a band of musicians discoursed the most patriotic music to the vast multitude who is spent, every honest Democrat will heartily filled the street, the festive table groaned with health-offerings, speeches were made to the people by several gentlemen, amidst the most inbounded applause. Such indications of the popular will are too potent to be disregarded; they are the spontaneous outpourings of hearts filled with gratitude for eminent services during a period of nearly a half century.

This unstudied demonstration was, we

picture in our fancy, a counterpart of the fervid enthusiasm with which the return of the great Napoleon was received by his comrades in arms. Mr. Buchanan, by his modest, unobtrusive conduct, preserved throughout the whole of the Presidential agitation, has taken by the conquest of worth and talents, the hearts of his countrymen. It is impossible, under circum stances of his character, to triumph over party who are fighting under the banner of the Union, for the perpetuity of equality and Con-While we write the deafenstitutional rights. ing hurrahs and pistol shots stop the current of our thoughts, and the pliant pen refuses to proceed further. We here rest to join our friends, who in their enthusiasm forget even the privacy of the sanctum .- Pennsylvanian.

James Buchanan Nominated.

The last flash of the telegraph has brought the gratifying intelligence, which will make the heart of every Democrat leap with joy, of the nomination of James Buchanan, of Penn sylvania, for the Presidency. On the seventeenth and last ballot, the unanimous vote of the Convention, consisting of 296 delegates,

attainments, and private virtues of our standard- only one which could combine the Democracy of the North would be ruthlessly cast aside and one comparatively unknown substituted. This was apparent to Buchanan's friends in the Convention and their zeal and persistence in his behalf is worthy of all cemmendation. The Democracy now have a standard bearer upon which all can unite, and around whom all can rally. A long-tried statesman, an able and judicious diplomatist, a man of unblemished personal integrity, and one who has stood aloof from all the irritating and vexatious differences which have rent the Democracy in this and other Northern States, he is just the man for the occasion, and whom we all can support with a hearty good will. The Softs, following the example of the Hards, we are gratified to learn, cast a unanimous vote for the nominee, after the withdrawal of Pierce. This was expected by their constituents, and they nobly responded thereto; and now nothing remains but the marshaling of the Democratic forces union and harmony in the common cause, and Buchanan will be the next President of the United States-a result as sure as any future event can possibly be.

As we are writing, the cannons are booming in this city and over the river, in response to the welcome intelligence.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

From the Pennsylvanian. Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Demo

cratic Nominee for Vice-President. If anything could have added to the gener ratification produced by the selectio Suchanan for the Presidency, it would have been the exceedingly appropriate and satisfactory nomination for the Vice-Presidency. No trance into Congress, a few years ago, as the successor of the immortal Clay in representing the Ashland District, he was subjected from that circumstance to a sharp scrutiny, which resulted, greatly to his honor, in the general conviction of his worthiness to occupy the post which had long been adorned by that great man Mr. Breckenridge's eulogy on the character of Mr. Clay was as able and effective an address as was ever delivered on the floor of Congress and was universally admired as one of the mos appropriate tributes ever paid to departed

Though young in years—he is now but about thirty-five—he has already deservedly won many honors and distinctions, and many more, we trust, are still in store for him. He is the son of Cabell Breckinridge, a distinguished lawyer, and the nephew of the celebrated pulpi orators, John and Rober J. Breckinridge When quite young he was elected to the Ken tucky Legislature, and during our contest with Mexico, he accompanied the celebrated Ken-tucky regiment, in the rank of major, to the seat of war, and bore himself gallantly through

that struggle.

Soon after his return he was elected to Con gress, and then re-elected, after one of the mos desperate contests, in which the sympathies of the whole country seemed enlisted, ever known in the United States. Among his Congres sional associates he was universally esteen for his manly bearing, his statesman-like abilities, and great oratorial powers.

President Pierce, voluntarily tendered him few years since, a very honorable position we think the mission to Spain, which he de clined, and we believe he also declined running a third time for Congress, but we are glad another opportunity is presented by the action of the Cincinnati Convention, of securing to the country the services of so able, patriotic, and distinguished a man.

Rarely, indeed, have the people of this coun

try been presented with a better ticket than that formed by our two illustrious nominees-Buchanan and Breckinridge. They are both worthy of the fullest confidence of the country, and both men whom all may feel proud to vote

Rejoicings Over the Nominations. The nominations of the Cincinnati Conven-

tion are eliciting everywhere an unusual degree of enthusiasm. In Cincinnati, immediately Mr. Buchanan, a salute was fired by the Young Men's Union Club, of New York, and the city was in a great state of excitement, various clubs from Pennsylvania, headed by Beck's 11 o'clock to day, and was placed immediately Philadelphia band, parading the streets. In upon our bulletin. The announcement was the evening there was an enthusiastic assem received with the greatest interest, and sent a thrill of joy through the masses of the people, while every democrat especially seemed over-Missouri, and others.

During the evening here the office of the Pennsylvanian was handsomely illuminated, a fine band of music being in attendance, and speeches made by the Hon. Richard L. Wright Colonel R. R. Young, J. L. Ringwalt, esq., John A. Marshal, esq., Alexander Martin, esq. and others.

In New York there was much rejoicing Tammany Hall was illuminated, salvos of ar tillery fired, and numerous congratulary meet

In Lancaster, the nominations called forth the liveliest demonstrations of gratification, and an immense delegation of citizens proceed ed to Wheatland, to tender their congratulations

to Mr. Buchanan.
In Burlington, N. J., a salute of 100 guns fired, and to-day the Democracy raise their banners.

The Democracy of Trenton fired a salute of 50 guns, and had a grand torch light procession The Democrats of Philadelphia hold a grand ratification meeting on Tuesday .- Philadelphia Evening Argus.

From the Richmond Enquirer, January 7. Inchanan and Breckinridge, the Candidates of the Presidency. The appouncement of the nomination of Mr

Buchanan will be received with satisfaction by the Democracy of the Union. Though the event may conflict with the personal prefer-ences of individuals, it can excite no feeling of confirm the choice of the Convention. In the progress of the canvass, the private

and public history of Mr. Buchanan will be thoroughly discussed in the columns of this paper; to day we have leisure to touch only upon those salient points of character and those ore conspicuous offices of patriotism, which determined the Convention to entrust him with the control of the destinies of the Republic. In every exigency of State and in every ac

of his life, from the day he repaired to the field o repel the invasion of a foreign foe, down to his late successful stand against the insoler aggressions of the same haughty power whom confronted in his early youth, James Buch anan has displayed an ardent, unselfish and devoted love of country. He is and has ever been a patriot in the best and highest sense o the word. Admiration of the institutions, con fidence in the destiny, and fraternal affection for the people, of this country, have been illustrated in every passage of his history.

As a Statesman, he has been distinguished

by the qualities of moderation of temper an sagacity in council. Without being at all fettered by irrational prejudice or obsolete opinon, he is yet remarkably cautious and conserv ative in his views of public policy. And per haps, it was this trait of character, which more than any other consideration, determined the representatives of the Democracy to pro mote him to the Presidency, in a crisis of in ternal agitation and portentious complication n the foreign relations of the country_

The nomination of James Buchanan should as the strict construction of the Constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism,

his regard for its interests, in that spirit of justice and devotion to the Constitution has characterized his personal career.

A disposition to comply with the just and reasonable demands of a great State that has stood by the Union in every crisis of its history and to present a man to the American peop in whom every patriot may confide, de the Convention to nominate James Buchanan No person familiar with the history of this emi nent statesman, will deny that the Convention has been equally successful in serving the in terests of the country, and satisfying the ex pectations of the party. He will receive the unanimous and cordial support of the Demo cracy, of whose patriotic principles, popular interests and progressive impulses, he is the worthy and illustrious representative. He will be sustained, besides, by honest and conservative men of every political complexion, wh see in his ripe experience, sagacious states manship and comprehensive nationality o spirit, an infallible assurance of a wise, safe and successful administration of the interests of the country. By the nomination of Jame Buchanan the triumph of the Democracy is secured, and the hopes of patriots will be re-alized in the election of a President-of whom every citizen may be proud.

The Democratic candidate for the Vic

Presidency is every way worthy of association with the venerable statesman of Pennsylvania.

John C. Breckinridge enjoys a reputation for wisdom in counsel and ability in debate, which is eclipsed by the fame of no other public man in the country. Though scarcely yet in the prime of life, he is reckoned among the foremost men of the nation. In Congress he displayed talents of the very highest order, and exhibited so rare a combination of energy an discretion, as to warrant the President pointing him to the most responsible mission abroad—a compliment which he declined with characteristic modesty. His influence is irresistible in Kentucky, and his nomination wil secure the vote of a debateable State for the

Democratic candidates.

A ticket which thus unites the wisdom and experience of mature age with the energy and expanding powers of early manhoo which illustrates, in the character of both candidates, the utmost love of country and capa city of public service, cannot fail to command the confidence and support of the American

From the Missouri Democrat. News from Australia-Lola Montez in

Another Fraces. A correspondent of the New York Herald. writing from Australia, relates the following incident of Lola Montez, who it seems, had been engaged in another "fight." He says:

Lola Montez was playing at the Victoria theatre, Ballarat Diggins. An interesting fracas had taken place between her and Mr. Seekamp, editor of the Ballarat Times. It appears that a writer in the Times had mad ome remarks reflecting on the character of Lola Montez as a woman, and not as an actress and a few evenings afterward the editor (Mr. Seekamp,) called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was belo where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid it on his back with a hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before the preserves and revolvers were introduced.

At the theatre, next evening, Lola Montes was enthusiastically received and at the close of the performance made the following very characteristic speech :

"I thank you most sincerely for your friendship. I regret to be obliged to refer again t Mr. Seekamp, but it is not my fault, as he again, in this morning's paper, repeats his attacks up on me. You have heard of the scene which took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Seekamp threatens to continue his charges against m character, and I offered, though a woman, meet him with pistols, but the coward, who could not beat a woman, ran from a woulan,-He says he will drive me off the diggings, but I will change the tables, and make Seekamp de

Turkish Honor to Americans. The following are a list of testimonials giver by the Sultan to Americans within a few years

To Professor Morse for his telegraph.

To Dr. Jackson, inventor of the use of chl To Dr. Mott, as an eminent Surgeon To Col. Colt, patentee of revolving pisto To Dr. Hitchcock, the Boston dentist.

To Major Porter, for military services in th Turkish army. To Dr. Smith, geologist in Turkey

Wanted-An Heir for \$100,000. The following curious advertisement appea ed in the New Orleans Picayune of a recent

"Wanted, by a person who has one hundre thousand dollars and no heir, to adopt from birth, a child. It must be of American parents and from one hour to ten days old; sex imma terial. Any person having a child they wish to dispose of can thus secure it a good home and a fortune; or any lady about to become mother and willing to part with her child, can have a respectable physician to attend her, and no questions asked or answered. "Application must be made within ten days. Address 'A,' through the Post Office, or the Picayune office

250... A beautiful novelty in the art of boo making, at the present day, is the use of large plates of ivory for the sides of books in binding. Prayer books of great magnificence are now gotten up in this elegant artistic stylebound in crimson and gold, and plates of ivory carved in perforation and relieved with figures flowers, &c.

Kossuth gives up at last his dream an independent Hungary. The conclusion of peace ends all hope in that quarter for the present.

A Canadian editor says that they have ha a terrible winter, but with three tons of hard coal and a pretty wife, he has got through it

The way Uncle Sam is Wheedled .- Re cently, at the Sauk Rapids, an immense nuc ber of logs-some 31,850,000 feet-which ha been cut down on Government land by a part of squatter-loggers, was advertised to be sold at auction. The loggers combined and the auctioneer at the sale said that he should take no bid less than twelve cents per M. Of course the loggers didn't bid, and there was no sale. The auctioneer put "them logs" up again. One of the loggers who had been deputed to de-

A NEW PLAGUE .- The Mayville (New York) Sentinel says:

the bidding said one cent per thousand feet

"Sold," cried the auctioneer. Thus 3,350,00 feet of good timber was sold for \$318 50!

"A new plague has come among us to anni our farmers and destroy their crops. Our fields are overrun by an innumerable host of mice, which have during the winter done much damage to the young fruit trees and shrubs, and, we learn, are working among the spring grain. A farmer assured us, a few days ago that they had cut off nearly all the wheat ate adjacent to the fences on his farm, and ap-peared to be making gradual inroads towards the centre of the fields. It is feared that they CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday, the ninth of June, Mr. BRIGHT being absent, Mr. STUART was elect ed temporarily to preside over the body.

At the instance of Mr. ADAMS, the bill to amend he naturalization laws was made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill the object of which, he explained, was to restore peace and quiet in Kansas, by extending the territorial government of Nebraska over Kansas, and abolishing the present government of the latter territory, and the laws made by their legislature. He said he thought this proposition was worthy of some consideration, as there was a state of things in Kansas which all good men must deplore. Mr. DougLas expressed the hope that the bill

would be referred to the Committee on Territories, who would report upon it at an early day. It involved some grave questions, but he was glad to see that the opponents of the Nebraska bill were beginning to acknowledge the principle of that bill. He then expressed his views in apposition to the measure introduced by his colleague. Mr. TRUMBULL said that so far from acknowl-

edging the principle of the Nebraska bill, he did not believe that there was any principle at all in it; and that it was understood by its peculiar advocates to suit their particular sections. This, Mr. Douglas denied, saying all good Democrats were now agreed upon it, and understood i alike.

men, involving the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; and the bill of Mr. Trumbull was finally referred to the Committee on Territo Mr. Foor addressed the Senate on the subject

of the late Naval Board, maintaining that the President has no power to dismiss any commissioned officer of the army or navy, except in his Executive capacity to carry into effect the laws of Congress, and the sentence of courts martial. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NO QUOTUM

being present, an adjournment took place without

the transaction of any legislative business.

The journals of the centre and south of France bring accounts of distressing inundations. The Gers, the Garronne; the Tarn, the Saone, the Adour, and the Nive, have overflowed their banks, causing great damage to the agriculturists of their valleys. But on the whole, there was reason to hope that if the southern parts of France, which only supply 19 per cent. of the whole cereal produce, be less abundant, the northern districts, which give 60 per cent., will not yield this time the reduced quantity of last year. The continu-

advance in corn and flour in the Paris and pro-

vincial corn markets. The weather had not

injured the grain crops, but yet would retard

them. At Berey, wine tended upwards. Late accounts from Rome report that the French and Austrian note caused great consternation there. The cardinals persuade the pope that he must prepare for another emigration to Gaeta. The pope is believed, as at the commencement of his reign, to be invorable t liberal measures. It is even reported as far from impossible that on the anniversar of his accession, the 21st of June, his holine-s may make a triumphal entry into Rome, after proclaiming an amnesty and various reforms

NAPLES, May 12 .- The secret police are very active in trying to ascertain what are the opinions and feelings of the people, with a view to check and punish; and no regret would be felt, I think, at any disturbance which might have the effect of compromising the liberals, giving the semblance of necessity to any harsh measures. The policy of Austria is doubtless well known, but which puzzles every one in Naples is the policy of France as shown through her minister at this court. There is, to say the least, a great attentions are lavished upon M. Brenier, and Madame Brenier, it would appear, is not insensible to them; nor would this be the sole instance of a French minister having been subdued by royal blandishments. France, in short, it is felt disappoints the expectations of the Italians, and does not play the part which would be worthy of her in the present emergency .- Boston Post.

LIPE & LIBRAY .- Life is a library, composed of Life a Libray.—Life is a library, composed of several volumes. With some, these volumes are richly gilt; with others quite plain; of its volumes the first is a Child's Book, full of pretty pictures; the second is a School Book, blotted, inked, and dog's cared; the next is a Thrilling Romance, in of love, hope, ruin and despair, winding up in a marriage and the most beautiful beroine ever was; then there is a Housekeeping Book, wish the butcher's and baker's bills increasing every year; after that comes the Day Book and Ledger, swelling out into a series of volumes, presenting a rare after that comes the Day Book and Ledger, swelling out into a series of volumes, presenting a rare fund of information and jingling like a box with money: these are followed with a grave History, solemnly travelling over the events of the past, with many wise deductions and grave warnings; and at last of all comes the Child's Book, again, with its pages rather soiled, and its pictures by no means so bright as they used to be. To the above library is sometimes added the Banker's Book, thick with gold; but it is a very scarce work, and only to be met with in the richest collection.—

Dickens.

..... A young man named Jonathan Rector committed suicide in Dickson, Franklin county, New York, by shooting himself, in conseque of a dispute between himself and an

Ber It is now stated that not one anti-slavery man was killed at the attack on Lawrence Two pro-slavery men were killed—one by his own pistol, and the other by the falling of brick .- Albany (N. Y.) Atlas.

JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION A meeting of this Association will be held on this, TUESDAY EVENING, 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Democratic Head Quarters, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, to make the preliminary arrangements for a GRAND MASS Meeting of the Democracy of the District, to ratify the nominations of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckingings. A full attendance of the meeting is desired.

DANIEL RATCLIFF, President.

This most delightful Summer Resort, the most inviting on the Southern seaboard, for varied attraction excelled by none in the country, convenient to the sait bath and all the luxuries of convenient to the sait bath and all the luxuries of the sait water region, in broad view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and with an extensive military post beside it, has passed to the propriatorship of the undersigned, and will be opened for the public reception on the 10th of June, after which date it will not be again closed. To no locality in all the land can the votary of pleasure or the seeker for health resort with better assurance of gratification. Disease at Old Point Comtort any season is almost unknown; for health, indeed, it rivals the most secluded retreat

For the chief management the proprietor has eugaged a gentleman who possesses the best spittude for the management of a first-class watering place, while his own supervision will guard the comfort of guests and the reputation the establishment may 20—3taw3m JOS. SEGAR

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORK. ALPINE BOOTS.—Just received a superior lot of Ladies' Black and Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and general assortment of Ladies, Gents. Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes for sale by

340 Pennsylvania avenue, Adjoining Patterson's Drug Sto (News.)